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Debate in the House of Representatives Jan.  
21, on the following orders submitted by  
Mr. Holmes of Maine:—

"Ordered, That the Governor be requested  
to inform this House whether the British Govern-  
ment have or claim possession or jurisdiction  
down to the line recommended by his Majesty  
the King of the Netherlands, and whether  
they have or claim any possession or jurisdic-  
tion on the left bank of the St. John's River  
west of the line running north from the source  
of the St. Croix to the Highlands."

"Ordered, That the Governor be requested  
to inform the House whether any instructions  
were given to Messrs. Preble, Williams and  
Emery, our Commissioners, or either of them,  
to concede or surrender any portion of the ter-  
ritory claimed by this State, for or without an  
equivalent or consideration, conditional or other-  
wise—and whether either or any of said  
Commissioners did propose or suggest such  
concession or surrender with or without an e-  
quivalent or consideration, conditional or other-  
wise?"

Mr. Holmes said that the orders were sim-  
ply a call for information which the people were  
entitled to have, and if given, would not pre-  
judice any negotiation now pending. What do  
the orders ask? [He read the first order.]  
This asks nothing more than what the Presi-  
dent, who has been perfectly fair in this busi-  
ness, was willing to have given; but he had  
heard nothing from Maine—he had received  
no complaint from us. Why had we been so  
docile since June 1832, when the award was  
made? Where have been the eagle-eyes of  
our rulers? But the Governor does possess  
information upon these points and will, without  
doubt, cheerfully give it to us. This order  
calls for information of importance, and let gen-  
tlemen modify it if they please, so as to be  
palatable to the most delicate tastes. [He  
here read the second order.] This order can-  
not prejudice any negotiation now pending with  
England; it merely asks what our Commis-  
sioners have been doing. If they have done  
nothing and are doing nothing—the order will  
have no effect. But if they are negotiating or  
have negotiated our territory away—let us  
jeopardize such a negotiation! Let us veto  
it! Let us put a stop at once to such a proce-  
dure—so degrading—kept dark as it is—which  
locates the highlands in the bed of a river, and  
gives us an "ample indemnity," land in Michi-  
gan—in the moon, or God knows where!—  
Some portion of this topsy-turvy business has  
been exposed; give us more light—let the cur-  
tains be drawn! This is republican and it is  
also constitutional doctrine. [He here read  
from the Constitution to show that the Com-  
missioners were obliged to keep a register of their pro-  
ceedings, subject to the call of either House; and  
that the Secretary of State was obliged to pre-  
serve the records of the Legislature for inspection.]

I have had something to do with the pro-  
ceedings relative to this subject; I can at least  
say "parce pars fui" and with the leave of the  
House will run through with a brief sketch of  
events. When our boundary was referred to  
the king of the Netherlands, we knew that it  
was so plain a case that he who run, might read  
and he who read might understand; and we were  
sure of an easy victory.

Who should have the honor of this victory?  
There was some elbowing about this. It was  
proposed to send three ministers extraordinary;  
but this would not do. The gentleman who  
ultimately had the appointment would not be  
associated with any body else; hands off! he  
said, "aut Caesar, aut nullus." And what did  
they get by it? The honor of losing his  
cause!

After the award, there was but one voice—  
one opinion—that of detestation of the decision,  
if it may be called such. [He here read  
the resolutions of Maine of January 19, 1832.]  
Here is bold language—worthy of the  
Roman spirit in the proudest day of that peo-  
ple. How was this spirit cooled by bargaining?  
This sovereign and independent State has of-  
fered to sell its people for money!

It was painful to look at the sequel, but it  
must be done. He would pretend to no e-  
loquence upon this subject, there could be none.  
He was confined to a plain recital of facts and  
documents; he should speak right on as a plain  
blunt man, what he did know. He received,  
in September 1831, a letter from the Agent of  
Maine, accompanying his pamphlet upon the  
subject. [He here read a letter from Judge  
Preble.] Next came the recollections of Janu-  
ary 12, 1832, and next he received from  
Judge Preble some maps of the territory in  
dispute. How were things going on at home?

The town of Madawaska had been incorpo-  
rated, comprising a portion of the disputed ter-  
ritory, and Commissioners were appointed to at-  
tend to its organization. The Governor of New  
Brunswick complained of this as an infraction  
of the understanding between the two govern-  
ments, and Mr. Livingston, our Secretary of  
State, called upon Governor Smith for an ex-  
planation. He disclaimed the whole affair! To  
be sure, the act of incorporation was worded  
like all other acts, of the same kind, and  
we had appointed Commissioners to organize  
the town; but then the Governor said that it  
was not intended that the act should take ef-  
fect till the dispute was settled! All this was  
a little singular—it was a backing out—and the  
poor town of Madawaska was left in a state of  
abeyance!

Next came the resolves of the secret ses-  
sion! This was going the whole hog, as the  
Southern Gentlemen would say! The ladies  
would not have been so cruel; no, the dear  
creatures would have let us know something  
about it; but every thing was as secret as the  
grave!—As early as the 3d of February, he  
and his colleague had some conversation with  
Judge Preble who was in, Washington as the  
Agent of the State, and communicated to him  
that the Committee on Foreign Relations would  
report favorable to an acceptance of the award.  
At this request, a delay of this report was ob-  
tained and the Agent went home to effect an  
arrangement, the President being disposed to  
accept the advice of the King of the Nether-  
lands.—He here read portions of various mes-  
sages to prove this disposition on the part of  
the President.

In fact, the only embarrassment which he  
and his colleague met in inducing the Senate  
to set aside the award, was the proposition of  
the Commissioners or Ministers Plenipotentiary  
of Maine, to sell out. As long as the State  
maintained its honor and independence, there  
was a disposition to stand by her. But when  
she began to budge and to truckle for the sake  
of money, she lost the sympathy which she  
had excited. This was the general opinion of  
the gentlemen from the South and West, and  
it was with much difficulty that a refusal of  
the award was obtained in the Senate. [He here  
read various extracts from the records of the  
Senate, to show the efforts of himself and col-  
league in setting aside the award.]

Judge Preble got \$30,000 in this affair.—  
A gentleman from Ellsworth got something for  
his services and for the wear and tear of his  
conscience, and another gentleman worked a re-  
solve through the Legislature giving himself for  
his compensation 11,520 acres of land, worth  
\$30,000; and the State has lost its land!

This was paying pretty dear for our whistle.  
There was something a little odd about the  
treaty between Maine and the United States.  
Maine had sent three Ministers plenipotentiary  
to Washington; but every thing was as secret  
as the grave. Massachusetts knew nothing  
about it—the United States Senate knew as lit-  
tle. He remembered them in the Senate.—  
Lord, how diplomatic they were! If they  
were asked what they were doing—why, they  
hardly knew what. Or "they would consider of  
it." At last, in true diplomatic style, they  
proposed a correspondence in writing, and he  
and his colleague actually got so far in the farce  
as to write them a letter! And what did they  
get for this dancing attendance upon these  
Ministers plenipotentiary? Why advice to set  
aside the award! In other words, to do what  
they were already doing!

The State had paid these Commissioners  
and it was time that the people should know  
what they had done. If they had done any  
thing, they had done too much. He appealed  
to the candor of the House if it was not time  
that the doors should be opened—that the peo-  
ple should be no longer hood-winked as to the  
conduct of their rulers, and that the arbitrary  
and despotic domination of King Caucus, under  
the false name of democracy, should be destroyed.  
Was a portion of our territory as large as Rhode  
Island and Delaware to be lost without a strug-  
gle?

He begged pardon of the House for being so  
long—knew it was a dull business to go over  
a mass of documents, but must recur to the  
resolutions of the secret session. They took  
back in their preamble what was granted in the  
resolutions themselves. The preamble said,  
"you shall not do this unless you are stronger than  
I am;" the resolutions said, "but I know you  
are the strongest." Have our Commissioners  
been instructed to sell out? We must presume  
that they have been, for there is a law to that  
effect. We must presume that our laws are ob-  
eyed. A presumptuous presumption perhaps,  
if applied to our Land Agent, our State Treas-  
urer, and our Prison Warden.

Our Governor had no power to appoint these  
Commissioners until the President had ap-  
pointed one on his part. Has the President done  
so? Where is the proof of it? Indeed, he  
had no right to do so without authority of Con-  
gress, which authority he never had. He  
could merely hold informal conversations with  
our Commissioners. He did not blame the  
President—he did not wish to bring party poli-  
tics into the discussion—sufficient unto the day  
was the evil thereof.

In conclusion he said, that "surrender" was  
a bad word—he would never give up one inch  
of territory for money or land in Michigan.—

What did the State want of land 1500 miles  
off? To speculate upon it? It had speculation  
in land, quite enough at home—it had sold  
Brunswick Island for two dollars, and had given  
away 66,000 acres of land for \$9,000 to a man  
supposed to be a political friend, but who after-  
wards slipped the collar. Did the State wish  
for land in Michigan to drain off our hardy  
and robust population—there to become the victims  
of disease and suffering? Such a speculation  
would disgrace even the Land Office!

Mr. CUREY of Thomaston, said, in sub-  
stance, that he had listened with attention to  
the remarks of the gentleman from Alfred; that  
gentleman had chosen his own time and his  
own ground. I knew not, said Mr. C., what  
position he would take, and could not, there-  
fore, come prepared to meet him fully. To  
understand the N. E. Boundary question, a  
mass of documents must be encountered. The  
main question does not attach to the General Govern-  
ment on this question. He even admits that  
President Jackson has pursued a consistent and  
honorable course, and one which he finds no  
fault with. But he attacks his own State for  
the course it has pursued—which he would  
have us believe has been so inconsistent and  
disgraceful as even to make him blush with  
shame. Maine, he says, has sold out, surren-  
dered, yes, surrendered all, her territory, her  
consistency, her honor and all, and in the ex-  
cess of his patriotic indignation he almost wish-  
es that there was no such word as surrender  
in the English language. The State has sur-  
rendered, he repeats, and disgraced herself.—  
This a charge, a serious one, if true, but if not  
true and wholly without foundation, what must  
be our opinion of him who makes it against his  
State. I, sir, (said Mr. C.) will undertake to  
show that it is not wholly untrue, but that there  
is not the slightest evidence upon which to rest,  
and this, too, by testimony of the highest au-  
thority, the record evidence of her legislative  
action, as contained in our published Resolves,  
from the time this subject was first acted upon  
by the public functionaries of this State to the  
present day. If the course of this State has  
been such as he charges, let him show the proof  
—if it has not been such, let us repel the foul  
aspersions he would cast upon the character of  
our State.

I will first recur to the original position of  
Maine on this subject. When admitted into the  
Union she succeeded to, and became in-  
vested with, all the jurisdictional rights which  
Massachusetts as an original member of the  
Union had in that portion of her territory now  
constituting the State of Maine. Massachusetts  
was then a border State—Maine is now.—  
Our N. E. Boundary was described in the  
treaty of '83, and in language too explicit and  
strong to admit of doubt or quibble. Establish  
the place of beginning at the south, and it was  
long since done, and the line of our N. E. Bound-  
ary is as certain as the compass is to the pole,  
and our monuments as fixed and enduring as  
the everlasting hills. Or to use the language  
of our late lamented Lincoln, who, in whatever  
he said officially on this subject, spoke in the  
spirit becoming the Governor of freemen.—  
"Whatever," says he in his letter to President  
Adams, "may be urged to the contrary, it is  
confidently asserted not only that the provision  
of the treaty of 1783 is imperative, but that it  
describes our boundary with a precision which  
shames the British claim, and connected with  
the making of that claim, casts a shade over  
the lustre of the British character."

Has Maine done ought to disturb her ancient  
landmarks? or draw in doubt her border line?  
Show me where! Let us recur a moment to  
the Ghent Treaty and the official notes that  
passed between our own and the British Plen-  
ipotentiaries. You will find that the British  
Minister first proposed to our own the cession  
of so much of the then District of Maine as lies  
between Lower Canada and New Brunswick  
as would secure to Great Britain a direct com-  
munication between the two provinces. The ces-  
sion was to be on the ground of requiring  
territories to be ceded, but merely so to vary the line  
as to facilitate communication between  
Quebec and Halifax, leaving it open for  
Ministers to receive indemnity for this small  
tract in territory or otherwise. The events of  
the late war had demonstrated to experienced  
English commanders the value of this direct  
communication by land. They pressed its im-  
portance in the event of future war. Her min-  
isters while forming the treaty at Ghent, pro-  
posed that the line described in the treaty of  
'83, should be a little varied or moved. In pro-  
posing this, they acted like servants of an Eu-  
ropean Monarchy or consolidated government,  
but ignorant of the peculiar character of our  
confederated government of States. Our Com-  
missioners took right and high ground, to wit,  
that they had no power to cede territory or  
alter lines, whether with or without consid-  
eration. Their Commissioners changed their  
mode, and keeping the same object in view,  
(to secure a communication between Halifax  
and Quebec,) began warily to throw out doubts  
where the true line of '83 really was, and to  
propose that if there should be a difference of  
opinion where the line was to be run out, then  
the "points of difference" should be submitted  
to the decision of some friendly umpire, to be  
mutually agreed upon by the high contracting

parties, Great Britain and America—this propo-  
sition looked fair and natural; our Commis-  
sioners assented—then they failed, then they  
did the act, that has since so much embarras-  
ed our title, which was clear as day light be-  
fore. This was the first mistake. In this they  
were outwitted, overreached, no doubt before,  
no room for dispute. In this they failed—our  
people were anxious for peace, the treaty was  
ratified, and the State whose ancient landmark  
was being drawn in doubt, was not consulted,  
took no alarm. Then came the appointment  
of Commissioners to ascertain the line, and  
mark it according to the treaty—then the dis-  
agreement, as a matter of course—for what  
Great Britain coveted and failed to obtain di-  
rectly, she still pursued indirectly—then "the points  
of difference" came to be submitted to an um-  
pire, an Arbitrator. Now look at the course of  
this State. Lincoln resisted, spoke the lan-  
guage of a freeman, aye, and the spirit and  
firmness of a Roman, in the best days of Rome  
as the gentleman from Alfred has it. Look at  
his letter to Clay, under date of Nov. 1827,  
(reads) "From the contents of yours," (Mr.  
Clay's letter) "I am sensible that the objections  
I have had the honor to urge against the sub-  
mission to a foreign umpire of the territorial &  
jurisdictional rights of Maine, without consult-  
ing or advising her as to the conditions, have  
not been deemed available. If any injury  
shall result to her, the appeal will be made to  
the people of this country and to posterity.—  
It has not seemed arrogant or presumptuous to  
have expected a recognition of her rights, and  
to have asked that if she is to be made a sac-  
rifice, she might not be devoted without some  
consideration on her part of the terms." A-  
gain, in the same manly letter, we find this lan-  
guage: "At last we learn that our strength,  
security and wealth are to be subjected to the  
mercy of a foreign individual, who, it has been  
said by your minister, 'rarely decides upon  
strict principles of law, and has always a bias  
to try if possible to split the difference.' I  
cannot but yield to the impulse of saying, most  
respectfully, that Maine has not been treated  
as she endeavored to deserve."

Here, sir, is the language of stern complaint.  
Maine was not then treated as she deserved,  
and at the hands of those whom the gentleman  
from Alfred is forward to uphold. The gentle-  
man says that our present Secretary of State  
has recently informed Congress that Maine now  
makes no complaint, of which he affects to  
to think very strange. Why should she, sir,  
because she has been treated by this adminis-  
tration as an independent State deserved. She  
has been made to understand that her jurisdic-  
tional and territorial rights shall not be cur-  
tailed without her consent. She is to be consulted.  
She is to have the right to accept or reject.—  
She is not to be made a "sacrifice without some  
consideration on the part of the terms." How  
different the treatment when Adams and Clay  
were in power! They were the ones who con-  
sented to a reference in case of a difference.  
They too submitted "the points of difference" to  
an umpire with power to decide as he pleas-  
ed—to "split the difference"—and this too  
without condescending to consult Maine, and  
against her most urgent and eloquent remon-  
strances. All the doubt and embarrassment  
thrown upon our N. E. Boundary comes from  
the acts of the political friends of that gentle-  
man. The award or opinion of the umpire,  
such as it was, followed. Under all circum-  
stances of the case it was less unfavorable, I  
am free to say, than my fears foreboded. He  
did not exactly "split the difference," but gave  
us the larger and better portion—not quite so  
bad as it might have been; knowing as we do  
that at the time he gave that opinion his politi-  
cal existence depended on the sovereign pleas-  
ure of Great Britain. She held him as in the  
hollow of her hand. His decision, too, if such  
it may be called, amounts to this, that consid-  
ering all the evidence, he is not satisfied that  
the line is here, where we claim, nor there where  
they claim, nor that it is any where to be found;  
but considering still further, he is of the opin-  
ion that a suitable or convenient boundary line  
might be adopted in the bed of the St. John's  
River, and so up the St. Francis. Now look  
at the course of this State—follow me through  
her whole actions, from 1824, when Gov. Par-  
is first brought the subject before the Legis-  
lature, up to 1832, and even to this day.—  
What has been her language? Look at her  
resolves, and you will find her maintaining the  
same high ground and consistent attitude thro'-  
out—always speaking the same language, al-  
ways tenacious of her just rights, yet not show-  
ing an unwillingness, embarrassed as the ques-  
tion had become by circumstances beyond her  
control, to do in the end what might be best  
for the interest and honor of both state and  
nation, claiming respectfully, but firmly, to be  
consulted as a State knowing and jealous of  
her rights, and possessing the power of accept-  
ing or rejecting any proposition for altering in  
the least her ancient boundary lines. Look at  
the Report of the joint committee of the Legis-  
lature on so much of Gov. Parri's message as  
related to the N. E. Boundary in 1826, it be-  
ing the first action of our Legislature upon the  
subject. What was the ground then taken? Al-  
tho' reciting in an able and comprehensive  
manner all the prominent facts relating to the

disputed boundary, and recurring to the neg-  
lect of Maine in obtaining and storing up infor-  
mation as to the value and extent of the terri-  
tory in question, and setting forth the importance  
of so doing in order that, as the Committee ob-  
serve in closing of their report, that "if any  
proposition of compromise should be made to  
the general government and referred to this  
State for acceptance or rejection," the people  
might know how to act."

Follow the legislative history of the subject  
through from that time to the present, and you  
will find the same ground maintained. Maine  
claimed to be consulted, to have a voice in the  
matter—to say whether she would or not, for  
the sake of peace and the interest and the hon-  
or of the U. States, consent to some amicable  
arrangement of a vexed question, but ever resist-  
ing the principle that any portion of her rightful  
domain, as a State, could be taken from her di-  
rectly or indirectly without her being consulted,  
and her consent being first had and obtained.

Mr. C. said he was unwilling to occupy the  
time of the House in reading all the resolves  
and a mass of documents on this subject.—  
Whoever will take the trouble to read, will be  
satisfied that this State has pursued but one  
course and spoke but one language on this sub-  
ject, the electioneering slang that has been  
thrown out of late years, to the contrary not-  
withstanding.

The language of the State has ever been, it  
cannot be taken from us without our consent;  
either by the recommendations of an umpire,  
or by the general government. What say the  
gentlemen who are so tenacious upon this sub-  
ject? that it shall not be given up at all; that  
the people of this State shall not on any con-  
sideration have the privilege of saying what  
they will do on the subject—whether they will  
or will not, when consulted, give it up. These  
gentlemen are all for war now and for what?  
a corner of the State wholly unsettled by us,  
and the title of which has only been drawn in  
doubt by the acts of their political idols. I  
have heard the party to which they belong hold  
the same language for war, when danger was  
afar off. Their courage and disposition to re-  
sist national insult was up in proportion to the  
distance the enemy were from them. When  
the danger drew near, and the storm of war  
burst upon our brave countrymen, then they  
were all for peace and submission. Most ap-  
paundering have they been called "the war party in peace  
and the peace party in war." When our bold  
seamen were imprisoned, not a lip of war was  
heard from them,—oh, we had better bear it.  
[Mr. Holmes interposed and said the gentle-  
man from Thomaston must not include him in  
that party, for he at the time had raised his  
voice against it, as was well known.] Mr. C.  
said there were some gentlemen in their politi-  
cal conduct so like "the speckled pig, frisking  
frisking," from one drove to another, here-  
to-day, and there to-morrow, that he knew not  
in what company to count them. Mr. C. con-  
tinued. While the award was pending, and  
before it was known what would be done with  
it, a proposition comes from the general govern-  
ment—Maine is consulted, and for the first  
time, though we had long asked, and even de-  
manded it in vain. Yes, Maine was now con-  
sulted as a State, and in the most friendly way  
invited to listen to the propositions of compro-  
mise, the very thing she had been contending  
for, and which propositions she of course had  
the liberty to accept or reject, as she deemed  
most becoming her honor and the general wel-  
fare. Our State was willing to listen and to  
submit to whatever propositions might be de-  
finitely made to the people for their acceptance  
or rejection. Now comes the difficulty. Our  
opponents take the alarm—the question is like-  
ly to be settled amicably—it is all to be sub-  
mitted to the people, and that is dreadful, ter-  
rible; they fear the people, they dare not trust  
them with their own interest and honor—no  
war, no nullification growing out of it; any  
thing, say they, rather than submit it to the  
people; that is a "selling out, a surrender,"  
"disgraceful, shameful," "secret session," "treas-  
on," "all is lost," "the State is sold" were the  
words of the party to raise the wind and get  
into favor and notice. The award was set  
aside; still the question was unsettled, and Eng-  
land had the benefit of the award as far as it  
went, in her favor, and therefore some color of  
title, which she before had not. Negotiations  
anew with Great Britain are expected to be  
opened. All negotiations between nations and  
States are generally managed confidentially;  
the result is made known at the proper time to  
the ratifying power; such was the case in re-  
lation to our boundary question, and for the  
best of reasons, as some papers came before  
us of a highly confidential nature, between our  
government and a foreign one. What proposi-  
tions may be made to the general government,  
and referred by it to this State, for acceptance  
or rejection matters not. The people will not  
fear "a selling out," or surrender, so long as  
they know that the whole question will come  
before them at the proper time for their appro-  
val or otherwise. The people will not be star-  
tled at conditional propositions; they will do  
what is right. The gentleman has much to say  
about our Commissioners when at Washington  
in 1832; says they were exceedingly diplo-  
matic, and all that, could get nothing out of them,

Louisiana tru  
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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 10, 1835.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that a Jackson Senator has been chosen in Louisiana in the room of Waggaman the present whig ally federal incumbent. Last fall we were almost despatched with the shouts of "glorious whig victory in Louisiana." The result shows that it was like the rest of the federal victories, a defeat. We were told then that Jacksonism was dead there and buried—that it never could be revived. The result was then hailed as auspicious of future triumphs. This was the first election which took place after the adjournment of Congress, and was considered as furnishing evidence of the effect produced by the panic speeches and the Bank distress. If the people were deceived then it appears that they are now returning to their senses again.

The committee in our State Legislature, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message relating to the Bank of the United States, have made their report, accompanied by several resolutions which will be found in another part of our paper. They approve of the Preamble and Resolutions passed by the last Legislature, opposing the recharter of the U. S. Bank and approving the removal of the deposits. They also express the opinion that no National Bank should be established in our government. This sentiment has been for some years past gaining ground among the people, and the conduct of the present bank has done much to encourage it. Its recent development of its power to do injury, and its disposition to use that power to the utmost in furtherance of its own plans and purposes—its open defiance of the government and attempts to embarrass and thwart its measures—its corruptions of the press and bribery of public men, which its warmest friends may attempt to palliate but dare not deny—all these and many more acts of the present bank have produced a deep and settled conviction in the minds of the people that an institution possessing such power, must be dangerous to the liberties of the people. Is there a man calling himself an American, and wishing to be a freeman, who does not shudder when he reflects upon what would have been the consequences had the Bank prevailed in the Presidential contest of 1832. Nothing short of a revolution could ever have controlled that institution, and our aversion to such a measure would have induced us to have suffered much and long before we had recourse to such a remedy. A great debt of gratitude is then due the President who thus nobly withstood the power and braved the hostility of the moneyed aristocracy of our country. Our experience of the past should teach us to be cautious in the future, and not to rashly trust any corporation with such power. The Bank Senators last winter condemned the President as having violated the Constitution and Laws in the removal of the deposits from the Bank. Our Senators are instructed to use their utmost endeavors to cause the resolution to be expunged from the Journals of the Senate of the United States. A more disgraceful outrage upon public sentiment and upon the character of our country was never committed by any Legislative body (if we except that of Massachusetts in the late war) than this condemnation of the President, untried and unheard, by those who, if he were guilty, were made by the constitution his Judges, for an act which had become necessary to protect, so far as was in his power, the people from the meditated oppressor of the Bank. Posterity will applaud the sagacity and firmness of the President in this very matter, which disappointed ambition and reckless hatred condemned. From present appearance the resolution will soon be expunged. The voice of the people though it reaches the Senate slowly will yet make itself heard, and we trust that before Gen. Jackson retires from office he will see this disgrace wiped from the Journals of the Senate.

An order has been introduced into the House of Representatives in Congress, requiring that in all elections of officers by that body, members shall vote *in person* instead of by ballot as is the present practice. This order has occasioned much debate and some excitement. Its opponents exhaust themselves in eulogies upon the system of balloting. In elections in primary assemblies—by the people themselves—we believe it to be the best possible mode of conducting elections, as securing the independence of the voters, and resisting the undue influence of wealth or power. The people are responsible to no earthly power for the manner in which they exercise the elective franchise. But the votes of the Representatives are a different affair. They do not or should not act for themselves alone, but for their constituents. They have a right to enquire and to be informed how their servants have executed the trust confided to them. It seems to us that the opposite doctrine can be defended only by those who are of opinion that "the Representative should not be palmed by the will of his constituents." If they are disposed to act right, they will not be afraid or ashamed that their constituents should know how they vote. What object can a man have in keeping his vote secret, unless he means to betray his constituents? Yet the federalists say this is a part of the "collar system" in order to mark those who desert their party. It is a part of the domestic system to hold Representatives responsible to the people for their conduct, and to let the people know how they have voted on any occasion. No honest man will be ashamed to have his vote known, and if there are hypocrites in any party, let them be known and esteemed accordingly.

Last summer the federal papers were calling loudly for a "Brutus to rid the country of the tyrant" Jackson. It appears from the last accounts from Washington that they have succeeded in finding one to make the attempt. It was not successful, however, and therefore will be condemned. We refer our readers to another part of our paper for an account of this affair. The motives of the assassin have not yet learned. We wait for further particulars before expressing an opinion of the real authors of this attempt.

**Louisiana true to Democracy! Election of U. S. Senator.**—We learn from the following article in the New York Evening Post, of Tuesday, that Charles Gayarre, the democratic candidate, has been elected to the Senate of the U. S. to succeed Mr. Waggaman, whose term will expire with the present session of Congress.

**All hail Louisiana!** The packet ship Huntsville, from New Orleans, has arrived, bringing papers from that city to the 14th inst. These papers contain the gratifying intelligence of the election of Charles Gayarre to the Senate of the United States. The New Orleans Bee of the 13th, thus announces this event:—"Louisiana stands redeemed,—the scales have fallen from the eyes of the people, and they

now perceive that they have been deluded by a set of unworthy men. We predicted this result. Let the republican party throughout the Union rejoice with us, for triumph is that of truth and reason over falsehood and deception."

1st ballot—Gayarre 30, Derbigny 6, Brownson 15, Eustis 6, and Waggaman 6.  
2d ballot—Gayarre 32, Derbigny 6, Eustis 9, and Brownson 14.  
3d ballot—Gayarre 34, Brownson 21, Derbigny 7, and Eustis 4, [Bost. Post.]

### Legislature of Maine.

In Convention of both Houses.  
Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the two Houses met in Convention at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing the State Treasurer for the current political year. Messrs. Smith and McLellan of the Senate, and Messrs. Weeks of Parsonsfield, Phelps of Fairfield, and Curtis of Freedom, of the House, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes of the Convention.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported as follows:—  
Whole number of votes thrown, 192  
Necessary to a choice, 97  
Asa Redington, Jr. has 124  
William Deway " 45  
Asa Redington " 4  
Major Jack Downing " 1  
Mr. Hill of New Portland, " 1  
Mark Harris " 1  
Mr. Frost of Standish, " 1  
Mr. F. O. J. K. S. Y. Smith " 2  
Blanks, 11  
Mr. Asa Redington, Jr. was then declared duly elected Treasurer of State, for the current political year.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Jarvis of Ellsworth, submitted the following Report:—  
The Committee on Elections, to whom were submitted the certificates of elections of the members of this House, and the several remonstrances against the rights of seats of Rogers Decoster, John Bunker, Samuel Small and James P. Doyle, have had the same under consideration, and report the list of members hereto annexed.

They further report, that the Remonstrants against the seats of the above named members, have failed to establish the facts alleged in their respective remonstrances, and that the members are therefore entitled to their seats.  
They further report, that William Noyes, now holding a seat in this House for the classed district of Greenwood, Newry, Gilard, Ripley, &c., is not entitled to his seat, he not having returned any certificate of the town of Greenwood, and the certificates of the towns of Gilard and Newry, having date Wednesday, the 29th day of September, when the day prescribed by law should have been on Monday the 8th day of September, or in the event of no choice having been effected on that day, then on Monday, the 29th day of September, and so on every third Monday, until a choice was effected.

All which is respectfully submitted.  
**CHARLES JARVIS, Chairman.**  
Mr. Vose of Augusta, said he differed from the majority of the Committee with regard to one case, and with the intention of submitting a report, he moved that the report be laid on the table.  
Mr. Jarvis said he had no objection to that course. The motion to lay upon the table prevailed.

The following Preamble and Resolutions, reported by the Committee to whom was referred "so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the U. S. Bank," were read in the Senate on Wednesday last.

**The Joint Special Committee,** to whom was referred "so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the U. S. Bank," having been under consideration, ask leave to report the following Preamble and Resolutions, which are respectfully submitted.

**CHARLES GREENE, Chairman.**  
WHEREAS, it is highly important in a Government like ours, that the National Executive and Congress should be correctly informed of the opinions and wishes of the people of the several States, in regard to the policy and measures of the National Administration, on matters of great and general interest; and whereas, in the recent popular elections in this State, the policy of the National Administration and the Executive in relation to the U. S. Bank, were clearly and plainly submitted to the People, and by them unequivocally sanctioned and triumphantly sustained—Therefore

Resolved, That this Legislature fully approve of the Preamble and Resolutions of the last Legislature of this State, in regard to the U. S. Bank, and the measures of the National Administration in relation thereto; and entertain the opinions therein expressed, that the Bank ought not to be rechartered, and that the removal of the Public Deposites therefrom, was an act strictly in accordance with the constitution, and one that the public interest required.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, no National Bank should be established in our Government; inasmuch as experience has demonstrated, that so powerful a monied institution cannot be sufficiently limited and guarded by Legislative enactments, and is dangerous to the liberty and stability of our Republican Institutions.

And Whereas, in consequence of the measures adopted by the President for the removal of the Public Deposites from the U. S. Bank, the Senate of the United States was induced to pass a Resolution on the twenty-eighth day of March last, condemning the President as guilty of violating the Constitution and Laws, in his Executive proceedings in relation to the public Revenue, the passage of which Resolution was unauthorized by the Constitution and repugnant to its express provisions—Therefore

Resolved, That the Senators of this State in Congress, be instructed to use their utmost endeavors to cause said Resolution to be expunged from the Journal of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions to the President of the United States, President of the Senate, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

**Liverpool, Dec. 26.** The General Election. It is confidently expected that the dissolution of Parliament will take place either this day or to-morrow. The electors will therefore shortly have to exercise their important privilege, and to determine whether the destinies of this great nation, and the interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, are again to be committed to the hands of men who, throughout the course of their political lives, have opposed reform and defended every abuse in Church and State. Reformers! there can be no mistake. Sir Robert Peel himself, at the Mansion-house dinner, on Tuesday last, repudiated the spacious cry of "Measures, not men."

**Falmouth, Dec. 29.** The Espar arrived here this morning from Lisbon, which place she left on the 22d inst. The news by her is as follows: The two Chambers were prorogued to January 2d. A raise had taken place at Ounna and through Galicia, in favor of Don Carlos, and all the disposable Portuguese troops about 5,000 strong, were immediately to enter Spain to assist the Queen. On the 16th the Belgian troops were marched into Lisbon by their Colonel, and pitched their tents opposite the place, dressed their dinners very quickly, and threatened to set fire to it, as well as to the whole city, if their arrears were not paid. Their demand was immediately complied with, after which their Colonel hired five vessels to carry the whole force to Belgium, and they would embark on the 26th. The Queen of Spain offered them any terms, but they declined to pursue a similar course.

The above appears to have been a mere fabrication, got up for stock-jobbing purposes, and brought out at the critical period of the settlement.  
**Poland.**—The Russian autocrat, to whom it appears no less a personage than the Marquis of Londonderry, is about to be dispatched by his special friend the Duke of Wellington on a mission of congratulation and encouragement, to the Polish baronies towards unhappy Poland. The following is an extract from a letter dated "Frontiers of Poland, Dec. 6. The Emperor has traversed Poland, without leaving a trace of his presence. The mitigation of the condition of the political prisoners, which was promised, has not taken place. The women who were arrested for not having denounced their husbands, remain in prison. A few days before the arrival of the Emperor, a revolting sentence was passed upon the sister of the unfortunate Speck, who was shot at Warsaw for some political offence. This young girl has been sent to the military colonies where she is to be forced to marry a Russian soldier. Her mother has at the same time been sentenced to ten years' hard labor at Wilna. Made-moiselle Kusks, an inhabitant of the Palatinat of Kalisz, has been torn from her family and sent no one knows where. The motive of her arrest is said to have been the discovery of a ring, which had a motto displeasing to the Russian police. The presence of the Emperor did not lead to any change in these arbitrary and atrocious sentences. Prayers and supplications were made in vain.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard, ("Tory") under date of the 28th Dec. holds the following language respecting our treaty.

"The question of the twenty-five million francs to be paid by France to the United States of America will soon (in a few days) come again upon the tapis. Until it shall be decided, Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, keeps himself shut out from French society, and will not allow of any visits to him, nor will he return any."

The message of President Jackson will, it is expected, speak out in the most decided terms on this subject, and that speech is waited for by the government with great anxiety. Bets are made to a large amount that the Chamber of Deputies will again reject the law project, or at any rate reduce the sum to be voted to twelve or fifteen millions."

The editor of the Boston Advocate is almost constantly receiving the buffets of the Bank-Tory leaders of the city. But he has an adroit method, invariably of repulsing the philistines. Major Russell, it seems, has been calling the Advocate a Jackson paper. He gets sowed up by the Advocate, in the following style:

"Nothing but the incapacity of the old gentleman to read so as to understand what he reads, restrains us from giving him the lie direct. It is cowardly and contemptible for men thus to use their official stations to calumniate other men. But as much as we dislike the

name of Jackson man, and as far as we are and ever shall be, from being a worshiper of Andrew Jackson proper, we would rather be a Jackson man from tail to snout, than to have our children read in the newspapers of 1814, that we went on board the frigate Shannon, in time of war, to treat with the enemy and give them aid and comfort. If we must choose, we would rather be a Jackson Tory of 1834, than a Boston Centinel Blue Light Tory of 1814. The Major is the last man who should throw stones at Tories."

A duel was fought on the 22d ult near Bladensburg between Mr. Wise Member of Congress, and Mr. Coke, the former Member from the same District in Virginia, in which Coke was wounded, the ball of his antagonist striking pistol arm, and entering his side—wound not dangerous. The quarrel was an old one, growing out of the election of Wise.

Saco Democrat.

A Letter dated Natchez, Jan. 4, says,—"Yesterday, Foster, who was tried for the murder of his wife last year, was acquitted and set free, but the moment he made his appearance outside the court house, a mob, composed of the most respectable citizens of Natchez, took him out to the edge of the town and gave him one hundred and fifty lashes well laid on with three good cow hides. None but gentlemen of good standing flogged him, and after they had done so till his back was cut to pieces, they tarred and feathered him; after this they made him walk through all the streets in the city, followed by a drum and about one thousand people. It was the intention of the populace to have taken him to the river and put him into a canoe without oars, and let him go; but on account of some persons waiting on the bluff to shoot him, they did not do it. He is a planter worth about \$90,000, and gave one of our first lawyers \$3000 to get him clear of the gallows."

### MARRIED.

In Gorham, Mr. W. T. Morris, of Limerick, to Miss Sarah A. B. Harding, of G.  
In Cornwall, Mr. Jeremiah Bragg, to Miss Mary Brown, of Vassalborough.  
In Augusta, Capt. Samuel Ingraham to Miss Almira Davenport.

In Harpswell, Benj. Hanley, of Cumberland to Elizabeth Merymann, of Harpswell.

### DIED.

In Portland, on Thursday morning last, Mr. James Richardson, aged 41.  
In Portland, 22d inst. Mr. Nathaniel Hasty, aged 5.  
In Saco, 29th ult. Mrs. Melitabell Ellwell, in the 100th year of her age.

### Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of EDWARD TOMES, late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that six months, commencing on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1835, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us, at the house of Widow OLIVE TOMES, in Hiram, on the first Mondays of March, April, May and June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOHN MOULTON,  
JOHN WARREN.

Porter, January 30th, 1835. 3w26

### WANTED

IMMEDIATELY by the subscriber, as an apprentice to the Station & Waiver making business, a steady boy from 16 to 18 years old.

ELLIOT SMITH.  
Norway, Jan. 15, 1835. 3w124

**JOEL C. VIRGIN,**  
PRACTITIONER AT LAW,

Bethel, Maine.  
Office at C. VIRGIN, Rumford.  
Reference, STEPHEN CHASE, Fryeburg.  
NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

### Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on account of more than one year's standing, are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise.

FRANCIS DEMIS.

Dec. 4, 1834.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, Maine, on the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOSEPH RILGORE Administrator of the Estate of MRS. JOSEPH RILGORE late of Lovell in said County, deceased, having presented his last account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

COPY ATTEST, JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

### Executor's Notice.

ALL persons hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed & taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

ROBERT PAGE,

late of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—I hereby therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JOHN S. BARROWS &  
ALBION PAGE.

Fryeburg, January 20, 1835. 3w35

### GREAT LITERARY ENTERPRISE.

Prospectus of Two New Volumes of

## Waldie's Library for 1835.

THIS "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time a fairly classed among the established periodicals of the country, having obtained a credit unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once more numerous and more efficient. The object that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and fifty dollars worth of books at the London price.

New and enlarged type. Vol. 2, to be commenced early in January, 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Belle Lettres, printed on the cover will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the means of which a person, however remote, from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The object of the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the Original Prospectus.  
In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves in a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum in the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bought in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlors.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example; the *Chronicle of the Conquest* occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to 1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for *Pico Dollars*.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be superfluous to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are also obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.—The "Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Bae's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is *Pico Dollars* for fifty two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized.—*Q. Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure 5 subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscription to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.

Subscriber's names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print for the forthcoming volumes. ADAM WALDIE, No. 217, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Brown's Philadelphia House.

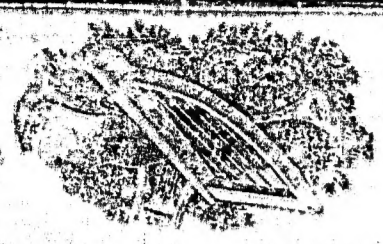
Philadelphia, December, 1-31.

THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.  
A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio and Companion to the Select Circulating Library," in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography, and the general contents of a magazine.

Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

For Sale, or to Let.

A CARDING MACHINE standing on the Little Ann. 22, desiring two and half miles from Paris-Hill. The Machine is one of the best the Country affords with a large run of custom.—AT 30.—A FULFILLING MILL. For further information apply to S. CUMMINGS, Paris-Hill, Feb. 7, 1835. 172



## POETRY.

### THE SOUL.

An Extract from an unpublished Poem.  
And is this education? This the training  
Of an immortal spirit for the skies?  
Would you thus teach it virtue, by restraining  
Its heavenward aspirations till it dies?  
Thus fit it for a life beyond the grave,  
By ranking it a helot and a slave  
To earth-born passions, and unholy lust,  
And givelling appetites? Oh no! the soul,  
Blazoned with shame, and foul with earthly dust,  
And for an emblem bearing o'er the whole  
The craty serpent, not the peaceful dove,  
Has no escheation for the courts above.  
Why, then, prove false to Nature's noblest trust?  
Why thus restrain the spirit's upward flight,  
And make it dwelling in the loathsome dust,  
Unfit for earth's shadow light eclipsed its light?  
Why deck the flesh—the sensual slave of sin,  
And leave in rage the immortal guest within?  
Beware! the Israelite of old, who tore  
The lion in his path, when poor and blind,  
He saw the blessed light of heaven no more—  
Shorn of his noble strength, and forced to grind  
In prison, and at times led forth to be  
A banquet to Thibistine revelry—  
Destroyed himself, and with him those that made  
A cruel mockery of his sightless eyes!  
So, too, the immortal soul, when once betrayed,  
To minister to lust it doth dispair,  
A poor, blind slave—the scum and jest of all—  
Expire—and thousands perish in the fall!

### N. E. BOUNDARY.

The following is an extract from the late Message of Gov. Davis of Massachusetts:  
"The question respecting the Boundary between the United States and the Province of New Brunswick is still open and I have no information which justifies the belief that any actual progress has been made towards an adjustment of the controversy."  
"It will, however, give the people great satisfaction to learn from a communication from the agent, that in his late visit to the territory in dispute, he accidentally met the British agent, and afterwards had an interview with the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, from whom he received the voluntary assurance of a disposition to prevent all intrusions while the jurisdiction remains unsettled."  
"They will also learn more distinctly from certain letters communicated to me by the late Secretary of State of the United States, the character and office of the person designated Warden of the territory, and that such appointment was made with the approbation of the President of the United States. These letters also contain friendly assurances with explanations of the seizure of timber, by which it appears the funds arising from the sales of such property are now reserved to follow the jurisdiction when it shall be determined. There is therefore, reason to hope the subordinate causes of controversy will subside, while the great question of boundary is pending."

The resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives of Alabama, nominating Judge White of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presidency, have passed that body by a vote of 55 to 20. It is confidently asserted that he will consent to become a candidate. But if he does, it by no means follows that he will receive the vote of that State, in case a different person should be selected by the national Convention—at least, so say those who may be supposed to possess good means of information on this subject.—[Age.]

**Pretty plain hints at Revolution.** The London Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, in alluding to the burning of the Parliament House, says—

"One of the daily papers ask; 'Is it worth while to erect another building for the Lords? Would not a temporary edifice answer all purposes of the Peers as legislators?' Another one suggests, that the Penitentiary at Milbank 'might be a fit place' for Parliament. The Morning Chronicle regrets the loss of the House of Lords, only on account of the Armada tapestry, and because Chatham 'spoke and died there—a great catalogue of glories.'"

**Noah's description of his Family.**—Look there; hat black eyed, ruddy cheeked fellow on the carpet, employed in cutting out ships and houses from old newspapers, in my oldest; he designs himself to be an editor, for he contends that nothing is easier; it is only, he says cutting out slips from one paper and putting them into another. That little one who struts about in a paper cocked hat and wooden sword with which, ever and anon, he pokes at my ribs, while deeply engaged in considering how the nation is to be saved, is my second hopeful; he is a Jackson man; all children, sir, are Jackson men; he goes for a soldier if there be wars. That little golden-haired urchin, with a melting blue eye, who is sure to ask me for candy while I am describing, in bitter terms, the tyranny of the Albany regency, is my youngest; and there, with a basket of stockings near her, sits my better half; there is the sparkling fire, and here are my slippers."

Matthews the prophet, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Westchester County, N. Y. for the murder of Elijah Pierson in August last. He plead *not guilty* to the indictment, and at the request of the counsel for prosecution, the case was adjourned over to the next term of the Court, which will be in April next.

## GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING & DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and the Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the most assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal—possessing, as the proprietors of it will amply mean to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. This difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be successfully strove with any of the charms of novelty to ensure popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the proprietors of this work had to surmount in its inception, and a determination to render them success is certain, when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and a well-ordered regular supply of the best and most English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, will be regularly its more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

**THE DRAMA.**—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum. It is intended to publish at irregularly, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted, besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

**THE TURF.**—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough-bred horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

**SPORTING.**—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

**GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.**—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task, to the ladies, to select the latest and to suit their customers with the most approved taste and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible period. Providing amiable encouragement shall be given, by the portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published. Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patron of the Turf, the Sportsman, the Fashionable, &c. &c. It will prove, also, as all its publication of facts will be authentic, a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every home in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately at any of our bookstores, would be at least Thirty Dollars! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecedented small sum—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to secure the latest and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, in advance, or by the quarter, at one dollar and twenty-five cents. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Specimen numbers may be had on application at the office. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

County editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times, will be entitled to an exchange.

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident taxpayers and owners of the following, described lots, in the town of Danvers, in the County of Essex, State of Maine, that said taxes are due, and are hereby notified to pay the same to the collector, for the year 1834, as follows:

Owner's Name.	No. of lots.	No. of acres.	Value.	Tax.
Eliphalet Dunn's heirs 3/4 gore delinquent highway tax for 1833	12	3 50	51	7 20
Sylvester Sackland, J. D. Whitman,	2	4 100	175	1 20
Unknown, Upper Division,	5	4 33	23	22
" " " "	4	12 10	11	11
" " " "	12	10 12	3	3
" " " "	17	10 23	5	5
M. Head, Lower Division	6	8 100	105	1 35
C. Holland,	13	3 50	50	54
D. Storer,	13	3 50	50	54
Unknown,	12	2 12	35	35
The Antigua Walker farm.				
And unless said taxes and all other necessary charges shall be paid to the collector, on or before MONDAY the 22d day of June next, so much of said lands as will discharge the same, will be sold at Public Vendue on said day, at one o'clock P. M., at the Office of Henry Farrell Esq. in Dixfield.				

JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, Collector.  
Dixfield, Jan'y 27, 1835.

### Constable's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:  
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 29th day of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Joshua Dunn Esq. in Dixfield, all the right in Equity which Thomas Colman sd has to a part of land lying in and about Dixfield, or had on the 2d of December last when the same was attached on the original writ.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Constable of Dixfield.  
Dec. 30th, 1834.

### To the Honorable Legislature of Maine.

WE the undersigned, inhabitants of Township No. Seven in the County of Oxford, beg leave respectfully to represent that Township No. Seven is sufficient for an incorporated town—that the land is good and the farms well cultivated for a town, and that there is in said Township 23 farms under improvement and several more lots taken up and expected to be under improvement in the course of next year and that there is forty-two voters now in said Township, all of which are situated East of a range of Mountains, except two improved lots and three voters. We therefore wishing to have and enjoy the privileges in common with other incorporated towns and we, your petitioners, do pray that all of said township which lies East of said Range of Mountains, the line of division commencing at the North line of said township at the West corner of lot No. 14, 2d Range, marked on the plan of said township—thence running on the West line of said range eight of lots South 21 degrees east seven hundred and fifty rods to the south east corner of lot numbered seven marked B. in said range thence south 70 degrees west on the North line of said lots four hundred and eighty rods to the Northeast corner of lot No. seven in the fourth range of lots marked C—thence on the East line of said fourth range of lots South twenty-one degrees East in said range thence on the North line of said township, may be incorporated into a town by the name of ROCKBURY.—We would furthermore beg leave to represent that the remaining part of said Township is for the most part mountainous and unfit for settling—that there is no convenient chance for a road to communicate with that part of said Township—the length of the Mountain is such as to render it almost impracticable for a road to pass over it—furthermore, there is in the westerly part of said township a large pond of water, the largest half of eight lots—and the land about said pond (excepting a few lots) is very unfit for settlement—furthermore, we would observe that in regard to those two improved lots which are situated in the easterly part of the remaining part of said Township, that they are situated near the line of Byron, and their communications are through a part of Byron, near the west corner of said town to Andover, Keegan &c. they cannot get to the North line of said township, and the distance is short of travelling nine miles round through the westerly part of Byron—Whereas it is but something like two miles across the Mountain—Furthermore we would say that these two lots are in a disposition to remain as they are, and it would be more for their convenience to remain with Byron by an *incorporation* than otherwise, and that they do not expect to be included in this petition.—We therefore pray that an Act of Incorporation may be introduced us with the foregoing petition.—We your petitioners would ever pray—The lines of the division are marked on the plan of the town as it is set forth in the foregoing petition, which accompanies this petition. The Mountains are marked nearly as it is situated, with dotted lines, and a plan of Number Seven.

JOHN WALKER JR. & 36 others.  
Township No. 7, Dec. 23, 1835.

### STATE OF MAINE.

#### In the House of Representatives.

January 1, 1835.

ON the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a paper published in the County of Oxford, three weeks successively, prior to the last day of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and show cause, (if any they have) why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent up for consideration, THOMAS DAVEY, Speaker.

In Senate, January 21, 1835.

Read and concurred.

JOSEPH PIERCE, President.

A true Copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest, WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary of the Senate.

### PROPOSALS.

For publishing in Portland, a Magazine devoted to Literature and the Arts, to be called the

### Portland Magazine.

Consisting of Tales, original and selected, Biographical Sketches, Poetry, critical Essays, and passing events. To be published by the Portland Magazine Company, at the office of the Portland Democrat, No. 10, Cornhill, Portland, Maine.

It is necessary to inform the public a long Prospectus, blazoning with no invidious promises; but should the security of professional men by his honest exertions to give pleasure and satisfaction to his subscribers. The first number of the work is now before the public as a specimen of what it is intended to be. The publisher solicits to be judged of and supported according to its merits.

**TERMS.**  
The Portland Magazine will be published on the first day of each month, at \$1.50 per annum, in advance, or on the delivery of fifty cents to those who pay in advance, or on the delivery of the third number. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages.

Any person who will obtain six subscribers and remit the amount of subscription to the publisher shall be entitled to the seventh copy.

Letters and communications to be directed to Edward Stephens. In all cases of business the postage must be paid.

Portland, October 1, 1834.

### PROSPECTUS

#### OF VOLUME EIGHTEEN OF THE

#### New England Galaxy.

JOHN NEAL, & H. HASTINGS WELD, EDITORS.

THE Eighteenth volume of the GALAXY will commence on the 1st of January 1835. In accordance with a promise given not long since, that the paper should advance in literary merit in proportion as it grew in public favor, we have spared no pains or expense in the selection of our contributors. PRIZES have been paid for successful TALES & POEM and a liberal remuneration has been given for Original Articles. During the last four months there have been published in the columns of the paper no less than sixteen Original TALES, and twenty-one Original POEMS, together with Sketches, Essays, &c. making in all, probably a greater quantity of Original matter than has been given in the columns of any other paper in the United States.

The fact that these exertions have been met by an increase of names upon our subscription list, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations has induced us to engage the services of JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland, and we will hereafter be associated with H. HASTINGS WELD, Esq. the present editor; in addition to which we offer for Original Articles the following

### PRIZES.

For the best ORIGINAL TALE: FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best ORIGINAL POEM: TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For the best Article on a Humorous Subject: TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The names of the winners may be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, Boston, or to the Editors of the paper in which the prize will be made during the month of May, following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked "Name," and the directions of the successful writer will be given. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the editors of the Galaxy.

**Terms of the Galaxy.** Three dollars per annum in advance. As we have no agents, persons at a distance who wish the paper sent, must enclose the amount by mail. Postmasters and others who may forward the names of five subscribers and fifteen dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis; or a reasonable commission.

Although our list of exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new ones, we offer an exchange to any editor who will publish this advertisement—provided always, that the Galaxy is not to be put on a Reading File.

Masters & Marden  
Boston, Dec. 20th, 1834. No. 38 Court Street.

### RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN, AND WESTMINSTER

### Quarterly Reviews.

A uniform and correct edition of these valuable periodicals was commenced in this city a few weeks since. The publication commenced with the Westminster Review for January 1834. The April number has since been reprinted, and the number for July is in progress and will be issued in about three weeks. The Foreign Quarterly was taken up with the number for July, and the London Quarterly with the number for August 1834. The Edinburgh will be commenced with the number for October inst.

The numbers of each work are issued separately, and are printed with good type on a large octavo page, and on paper of a superior quality. The size of the numbers differs but very little from the European editions, and their execution is quite as good in every particular.

They will be republished as soon after they are received from Europe as it is possible. It should, however, be remembered, that their appearance in Europe is very irregular, sometimes not appearing for three months from the time indicated on the cover. It is also necessary to be observed that, owing to the time of commencing the publication, there were several back numbers to reprint, so that they could not of course appear as early as would otherwise have been the case.

A number of some one of these works will be issued as often as once in three weeks, so that no one of them will be delayed longer than is necessarily required for its proper publication.

Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews, \$8 per an.

To those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:—

For three of them \$7 per annum.

For two " 5 "

For one " 3 "

The subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose to least one half of a year's subscription in advance otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

THEODORE FOSTER.

New York, October, 1834.

### Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the Corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

### A Recent Case.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those who owing to recent disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

SETH STOWELL,

Keeper of Toll House, S. Boston Bridge.

Boston, June 17th.

Price 50 cents.

### SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application in

### DUMERIE'S

### EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye usually gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated diseases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents.

### THE TOOTH-ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice.

### THE CAMBRIAN

### TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition. Price 50 cents a box.

\*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated Medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again.

vi [No. 4.] 25viy

### JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness

and despatch at this

OFFICE

### Note Lost.

#### NOTICE

is hereby given, that to forbid any person or persons purchasing a Note given by Franklin Whitcomb, of Sweden, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, to James L. Blake, of Bridgton, County of Cumberland, and State of Maine. Said Note was given for the sum of thirteen dollars, payable in six months after date, on interest, about January 1, D. 1830—and the only note ever given to said James L. Blake by the said Franklin Whitcomb, and this is to forbid the said Franklin Whitcomb from paying the above mentioned Note to any other person except the said Blake.

N. B. There was an endorsement on said Note about six months after the date of the above mentioned Note, of three dollars.

JAMES L. BLAKE, 3w23

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

PELEG WADSWORTH, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of PELEG WADSWORTH late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented his fourth account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JACOB H. GREEN, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM RUSSELL JR. late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

BENJAMIN WYMAN named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of PETER DRESSEUR, late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered,

That the said Wyman give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ABRAHAM FESSENDEN, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of EBERNEZER FESSENDEN, late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered,

That the said Abraham give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

PROUT HAPGOOD one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOSIAH FAIRBANK, late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said County, on the third day of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

DAVID McWHAIN, subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DAVID McWHAIN,

late of Waterford in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

Waterford, January 19, 1835. 3w24

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

LEWIS JEWELL, Administrator of the estate of DANIEL G. SWAN, late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

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